Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANURAY 1, 1828. [NO. 604.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dog Lost. $2 Reward.

LOST, from a wagon, on Monday last, a small black Fice DOG. The only marks recollected are, a white ring around his neck, and a little white on the end of his tail. He is called Chink. A reward of two dollars will be paid for his delivery at this office.

Dec. 24.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

G. W. McDonald,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of *SADDLERY*, which added to his former stock, will enable him to manufacture Work on as good terms as any other establishment in the State. He has, and continues to keep on hand,

Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles,
Plated and common Harness,
Bridles and Martingales,
Trunks and Valices,
Saddle bags, and a general assortment of Whips, &c &c., and almost every thing else in that branch of business. He still continues at his former Stand, a few doors East of the Cape Fear Bank.

December 24. 3-3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *SELPH & CAMPBELL* was dissolved on the 17th instant, by consent of both parties. Persons having demands will present them for payment, and all persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment to John Campbell, who is duly authorized to grant discharges.

JOHN SELPH,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 23, 1828.

☞JOHN SELPH still continues the business in all its various branches, on Bow Street.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER, grateful to his friends and the public for their liberality towards him since he has been in business, respectfully informs them that he still continues the business in all its various branches, on the North side of *Hay Street*, a few doors west of the Market Square and nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he hopes, by attention and assiduity to business, still to receive a share of patronage. Having a good assortment of the best materials, he is well prepared to repair Clocks and Watches, which branch of business will receive particular attention. He has, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, an assortment of Watches and Jewelry of various descriptions, Silver, Britannia and Plated Ware, Military Goods & Musical Instruments, consisting in part of fine gilt and plated Epauletts, gilt and plated coat Buttons, Lace and Cord, plated mounted Swords and Sabres, red top Plumes, Drums, Fifs, Flutes, Violins, violin Strings, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a great variety of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

of the growth of 1828, neatly put up in papers at ten cents each.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 23. 3-3w.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1828.

Delila Moore, vs. The Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore and Edward Moore, two of the Heirs at law of the said George Moore, dec'd, resides out of this State, *Therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that unless the said William Moore and Edward Moore appear at our next Court on the third Monday in February next, and answer or demur, the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer thereof granted.

CORN'S DOWD, Clerk.

December 1, 1828.

The Subscriber

ANNOUNCES to the public, that CLEMENT'S FERRY is now in full operation, and can be crossed at all times of the tide from day light to dark. The Bridge has been thoroughly repaired, having a new foundation, and entire new covering. The Boats are also new, and of the finest kind for safety and expedition. The following are the Rates of Ferriage:

Wagon and four horses,	$3 00
Four wheel Carriage and two horses,	1 50
Two wheel Carriage and one horse,	1 00
Man and horse,	62½
Single horse,	50
Head of Cattle,	62½
Foot Passengers,	31¼

GEORGE ELFE, Jr.

C. K. Lesesne,

Begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* on the St. Thomas side of said Ferry, furnished with every convenience for the accommodation of Families and Travellers generally.

Charleston, Dec. 3. 1-4w.

☞*The Georgetown Harvest, Winyaw Intelligencer, Cheraw Radical, Wilmington Reporter, and Fayetteville Observer, will insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Mercury office for payment.*

Silkworm's Eggs,

FOR sale at the Post Office, Fayetteville, at *One Dollar a Thousand*. Directions for the management of Silkworms, reeling and preparing the Silk, and for the cultivation of the white Mulberry, furnished gratis.

December 18, 1828. 2-3w.

Just Received

And for sale by the Subscriber, Brick Row,

10 Barrels Mackarel, Nos. 2 &3, 5 casks cheese, 5 quintals Cod Fish, 10 boxes Raisins, 10 ditto Spanish Segars, Sugar and Coffee, 1 pipe Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, N. E. ditto, Apple and Peach Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German, Blister & Crawley Steel, Nails, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, Gunpowder Tea, bar Soap, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, New York butter Crackers, old Cavendish Tobacco, &c. &c.

W. W. BALLARD.

December 18. 2-4w.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary McColquodale dec'd. at December term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, (last past,) hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise it will be absolutely necessary to put the claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

All those having claims against the said estate are hereby notified and requested to present them, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

On Friday the 2d of January next, I will proceed to sell, the perishable property of said Mary McColquodale, dec'd. at her late residence on Silver Run, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, and stock of all kinds; also the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given for all sums over $2 50, purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. For all sums under $2 50, cash.

D. J. McALISTER, *Adm'r.*

December 10, 1828.—1 ts.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do, 1 do do do do do } tax	$1 49
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square, Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place, }	4 56
Lydia Bas, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott	8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Gove street,	1 14
George Fetcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street	1 55
Mrs E. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae, 1 house &c joining P Mallett }	29
Jacob Harris, 1 lot imp Hillsborough street	1 21
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp }	90
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,	76
John L. Jerty, 1 lot imp formerly bake house	57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow	57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims, 1 do unimp do, 1 do do do }	4 27
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street	38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street, 35 acres on the Yadkin road, 100 acres, land on which he lives }	5 41
P. McIntosh, 1 vacant lot north side Hay street	57
D. McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres	1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,	1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,	1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.	71
Mary J. McDowell, 1 lot impr old house near the Church	15
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street	37
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek	3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank	67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.	14
Winnifred Scott, 1 lot imp house &c out of town	1 52
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly, 1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton }	3 80
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street	76
Polly Hazell, by J. W. Wright, 1 lot impr Green street, 1 do unimpr below the Jail }	84
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lot impr south side Hay street, 1 do do }	1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2ts.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber on the 26th October last, a Negro man by the name of *TOM*. He is a small built man, about 40 years of age, light coloured, and about one fourth Indian, with large whiskers. He has some pretensions to politeness, though really a simpleton, and a great drunkard; he took with him a short purple coloured coat, and probably pantaloons of the same colour. I think he will lie about Fayetteville until he can meet with an opportunity of getting on board a boat in order to go to the North. His mother is living in Fayetteville, and belongs to Mr. Jonathan Evans, and is known by the name of Sall Cochran. Said Tom may have with him a free pass. All owners of boats or vessels may take this as a warning not to admit him on board. I will give a reasonable compensation to any person who will apprehend him so that I get him again.

JOSEPH TANNER.

Anson County, N. C. Nov. 29, 1828. 1-4w.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 26th instant, about 20 miles south of this place, while on my way to Georgia, a likely negro man named *ABEL*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a light complexion, and has a very pleasing countenance when spoken to; has a scar on his left leg, occasioned by a cut from a scythe; he had on when he left me a [illegible] jacket and common homespun pantaloons. I purchased him of Nathaniel Robards of Wake county, and he formerly belonged to the Widow Ridley. I have reasons to believe that he will aim for the town of Halifax in this State. All persons owning or commanding boats or vessels are forbid harboring or carrying him away. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge him in jail and give me information so that I get him. Any information addressed to Mr. A. B. Davis, Milledgeville, Georgia, will be thankfully received.

E. F. LUMSDEN.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 27. 99-6wpd.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞*BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

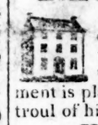
W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

Haymount Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on Monday, the 1st day of December next.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1828.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Coppers,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9 1827. 92-tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Large Dividend.—The Baltimore *Fireman's Insurance Company* have declared a dividend of eighteen per cent. for the current year, on the capital stock subscribed for, previously to the 1st of January, 1828, and in proportion on all stock subscribed for posterior to that period.

The last Mail from the West, brings information of the death of Gen. *George Izard*, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. He died at his residence at Little Rock, on Saturday evening, the 22d ultimo, after an illness of about a month, which proceeded from an attack of the gout.—*Nat. Int.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature adjourned on the 20th. On the subject of the Tariff, we have already noticed some of the proceedings, and we now copy, below, the Protest of South Carolina, which was adopted almost unanimously.

PROTEST.

The Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly—through the Honorable William Smith, and the Honorable Robert Y. Hayne, their Representatives in the Senate of the United States, do, in the name and on behalf of the good People of the said Commonwealth, solemnly protest against the system of protecting duties lately adopted by the Federal Government, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the good People of this Commonwealth believe that the powers of Congress were delegated to it in trust for the accomplishment of certain specified objects which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them for any other purposes is a violation of the Constitution as unwarranted as the undisguised assumption of substantial independent powers not granted or expressly withheld.

2. Because the power to lay duties on imports is, and in its very nature can be, only a means of effecting the objects specified by the constitution; since no free government, and least of all a government of enumerated powers, can of right impose any tax (any more than a penalty,) which is not at once justified by public necessity, and clearly within the scope and purview of the social compact, and since the right of confining appropriations of the public money to such legitimate and constitutional objects, is as essential to the liberties of the people, as their unquestionable privilege to be taxed only by their own consent.

3. Because they believe that the Tariff Law passed by Congress at its last session, and all other acts of which the principal object is the protection of manufactures, or any other branch of domestic industry—if they be considered as the exercise of supposed power in Congress, to tax the people at its own good will and pleasure, and to apply the money raised to objects not specified in the constitution—is a violation of these fundamental principles, a breach of a well defined trust and a perversion of the high powers vested in the federal government for federal purposes only.

4. Because such acts, considered in the light of a regulation of commerce are equally liable to objection; since although the power to regulate commerce, may, like other powers, be exercised so as to protect domestic manufactures, yet it is clearly distinguished from a power to do so *eo nomine*, both in the nature of the thing and in the common acceptation of the terms; and because the confounding of them would lead to the most extravagant results, since the encouragement of domestic industry implies an absolute controul over all the interests, resources and pursuits of a people, and is inconsistent with the idea of any other than a simple, consolidated government.

5. Because from the contemporaneous exposition of the constitution, in the numbers of the Federalist, (which is cited only because the supreme court has recognized its authority,) it is clear that the power to regulate commerce was considered by the convention as only incidentally connected with the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; and because the power of laying imposts and duties on imports, was not understood to justify in any case a prohibition of foreign commodities, except as a means of extending commerce by coercing foreign nations to a fair reciprocity in their intercourse with us for some other bona fide commercial purpose.

6. Because that whilst the power to protect manufactures is no where expressly granted to Congress, nor can be considered as necessary and proper to carry into effect any specified power, it seems to be expressly reserved to the States by the tenth section of the first acticle of the constitution.

7. Because even admitting Congress to have a constitutional right to protect manufactures by the imposition of the duties or by regulations of commerce, designed principally for that purpuse, yet a Tariff of which the operation is grossly unequal and oppressive, is such an abuse of power, as is incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society, justice, and equality of rights and protection

8. Finally, because South Carolina from her climate, situation, and peculiar institutions, is and must ever continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but for her very existence as a state—because the abundant and valuable products of her soil—the blessings by which Divine Providence seems to have designed to compensate for the great disadvantages under which she suffers in other respects—are among the very few that can be cultivated with any profit by slave labor—and it by the loss of her foreign commerce, these products should be confined to an inadequate market, the fate of this fertile state would be poverty and utter desolation—her citizens in despair would emigrate to more fortunate regions, and the whole frame and constitution of her civil policy be impaired and deranged, if not dissolved entirely.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, the Representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, anxiously desiring to live in peace with their fellow citizens, and to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the union of the states and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge—but feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and to resist all encroachments upon the true spirit of the constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in the system of protecting duties should be drawn into precedent, do, in the name of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, claim to enter upon the journals of the Senate, their protest against it as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Dec. 17.

Georgia Legislature.—In Senate on the 9th inst. Mr. Jourdan, from the Committee on the State of the Republic, laid before the House the following document, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Protest to the Senate of the United States by the State of Georgia against the Tariff.

FROM a painful conviction, that a manifestation of the public sentiment, in the most imposing and impressive form is called for by the present agitated state of the Southern section of the Union:

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia have deemed it their duty to adopt the novel expedient of addressing, in the name of the State, the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

In her sovereign character the State of Georgia protests against the Act of the last session of Congress, entitled 'An act in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports," as deceptive in its title, fraudulent in its pretexts, oppressive in its exactions, partial and unjust in its operations, unconstitutional in its well known objects, ruinous to commerce and agriculture.—to secure a hateful monopoly to a combination of importunate Manufacturers.

Demanding the repeal of an Act, which has already disturbed the Union, endangered the public tranquility, weakened the confidence of whole States in the Federal Government, and diminished the affection of large masses of the people of the Union, itself;—and the abandonment of the degrading system which considers the people as incapable of wisely directing their own enterprise; which sets up the servants of the People in Congress, as the exclusive judges of what pursuits are most advantageous and suitable for those by whom they were elected; the State of Georgia expects that in perpetual testimony thereof, this deliberate and solemn expression of her opinions, will be carefully preserved among the Archives of the Senate and in justification of her character to the present generation and to posterity, if, unfortunately, Congress, disregarding this protest, and continuing to pervert powers granted for clearly defined and well understood purposes, to effectuate objects never intended by the Great Parties, by whom the Constitution was framed, to be entrusted to the controling guardianship of the Federal Government, should render necessary, measures of decisive character, for the protection of the People of the State, and the vindication of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, &c. That the foregoing Protest be signed by the President of the Senate, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by his Excellency the Governor, and after having the Great Seal of the State to it, be transmitted by the Governor, to the Senate of the Congress of the United States."

[In addition to this, a long Remonstrance, addressed to the people of the Tariff States, and a Memorial to the people of the Anti-Tariff States, were adopted.

The Legislature of Georgia, at its late session, (which ended on the 20th inst.) passed a law establishing "A Central Bank of Georgia." As its provisions are singular, and it is an interesting subject at present in our own state, we copy the following account of the Charter, from the Georgia papers.

The bill to establish at Milledgeville a Bank to be called the *Central Bank of Georgia*, which passed the House of Representatives by a considerable majority, contains the following provisions. The money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Bank Stock owned by the State, all bonds, notes &c. due the State, and all the monies arising from the sales of fractions and town lots, to form the capital of the Bank, and be subject to the payment of all bills issued by it.

All taxes collected and dividends arising from stock in other Banks, to be deposited in this Bank, in aid of its operations, but subject to drafts authorised by legal appropriations.

Three Directors to be appointed by the Governor to manage the affairs of the Bank, who shall elect from their own body a President, and said President and Directors to elect a Cashier and Clerk,—The Directors to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their duties in the sum of $50,000—The Cashier to give bond in the sum of $100,000, and all other officers in the sum of $20,000. All the officers of the Bank to take an oath for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Directors to be appointed annually, and any vacancy that may happen to be filled by the Governor. The President to receive a salary of $2000—Directors 1000 dollars each—Cashier $2000—Clerk 1000 dollars.

The Bank to discount bills of exchange and notes on two or more good securities; the total amount of debts which the Bank shall owe at no time to exceed the amount of its capital.

On any question where one Director shall require it, the yeas and nays of the Directors voting shall be inserted on their minutes, which are to be subject to the inspection of the Legislature.

The Bank declared an incorporation, and to continue until 1840. Its transactions to be at all times open to the inspection of the Governor, to whom a general statement is to be made annually on the first Monday in November, to be laid before the General Assembly.

Accommodation notes shall be renewed at least once in six months, paying the interest in advance at the rate of six per cent per annum. The Directors to loan as much money upon accommodating paper as the interest and safety of the Bank will permit; and not more than 20 per cent per annum of the principal shall be required to be paid, unless the exigences of the Bank demand it—Town endorsers not required.

Loans to be distributed as equally as practicable among the citizens of the State, having regard to the population of the different counties. No loan to exceed $5000.

Silk Exports.—A correspondent predicts, that this country will export the raw material of this article, within a few years after our attention is well directed to its culture, to an extent somewhat comparative with that of cotton. France, he says, imports one-third of the raw material she manufactures, and she would become our best customer.—*Nat. Int.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Royal presented a bill for improving the navigation of Creeks and Rivers in the county of Sampson, and of Black River, as far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1823, Chapter 1235, to amend an act passed in 1819, to create a fund for Internal Improvement and to establish a Board, for the government thereof, was read the second time. Mr. Burns moved as an amendment, to repeal such parts of said act as authorizes the creation of a Board and the employment of an Engineer, which was negatived. The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bailey moved for the reconsideration of the vote, taken on Saturday, on the indefinite postponement of the bill, regulating damages on protested bills of Exchange. The motion was carried and the bill passed its second and third reading and was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 33 to 25.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Burgen, the committee of Claims were instructed to enquire into the propriety of discontinuing the appropriation for the education of Miss Blakeley.

The resignation of Gideon Seawell, Major of Moore militia, was read and accepted.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Mebane presented a bill in aid of the funds for Internal Improvement.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate adjourned over *Christmas Day* to Friday.

Friday, Dec. 26.

The bill for the encouragement of clearing out obstructions in the navigation of Lumber River, and the bill to regulate the mode of trial in the Superior and appeals to the Supreme Court, and the bill declaring the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon an indictment, were *indefinitely postponed.*

The bill for the improving the navigation of creeks and rivers in Sampson county and of Black River, so far as it is the dividing line, between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill directing the manner in which Wardens of the Poor, in the county of Cumberland shall hereafter be chosen, and for other purposes, passed its third reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*, it is therefore a law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Gregory, presented a bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State, so far as regards the Companies of Cavalry. Mr. Bogle, a bill to prevent a sacrifice of real Estate and for other purposes.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Jones, on Saturday, asserting the power of the Legislature to compel Quakers &c. to bear arms, but denying its expediency, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Spruill presented a bill, for revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to Executors and Administrators.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The bill directing the manner in which Wardens of the Poor shall hereafter be chosen in Cumberland. The bill appointing commissioners to lay off and establish the dividing line between the first and second regiments of the militia of Cumberland, were read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the county of Moore, and the bill requiring the County Trustee of Chatham to pay the Jurors of said county, were read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled.*

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the Chatham Iron Manufacturing Company.

Friday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill, to prevent the emancipation of slaves; and also, a bill to regulate the emancipation of slaves, reported, that the committee had considered said bills and instructed him to say, that it is inexpedient to pass into a law, the first mentioned bill, and to report the second to the House, with sundry amendments. The question to concur in the first member of the Report, passed in the affirmative. Mr. Bethell moved for an indefinite postponement of the last, which was negatived 68 to 54. The bill passed its second reading.

The bill erecting a new County out of the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, by the name of *Macon*, has passed the House of Commons, 64 votes to 61, and is therefore a law.

Clubfoot and Harlow Canal.—The bill approriating $6,000, as an additional loan, for erecting a Lock at the North-east extremity of this Canal, and for making some necessary repairs to the Canal, has, after considerable opposition, passed into a law.

On Saturday, in the House of Commons, the bill to provide for the draining of the Mattamuskeet Lake, was *indefinitely postponed.* 86 to 32.

Yesterday, Col. *Thomas Boykin*, of Sampson county, was elected Brigadier General of the 4th brigade, in the place of Gen. Benj. Person, deceased. The following is a statement of the ballotings:

	1st balloting.	*2d balloting.*
J. B. Kelly	86	68
John A. Cameron	$1 withdrawn.	
Henry W. Ayer	19 do	
Blank and scattering	20	2
*Thos. Boykin		108

*Col. Boykin was put in nomination after the first balloting.

On Tuesday, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Davidson in the Chair, on the resolution reported by the committee of the whole on the 12th instant, declaring, as the opinion of the Legislature, that "Congress have a right to create a fund for internal improvements and education, to be apportioned among the States in proportion to their federal representation, and to be applied to such particular objects as each State may specify." After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Shober, Wellborn and Croom advocated, and Messrs. Brown, Speight of Greene, Spaight of Craven, and Hunt opposed the resolution, the committee rose and reported it with an amendment, to strike out all after the word *resolved*, and insert a substitute, declaring that "Congress does not possess the power of appropriating any portion of the funds of the general government to making roads and Canals through the different States of the Union;" when, on motion of Mr. Hinton, the resolution and amendment were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 33 to 27.

The bill providing for an extra session of the Supreme Court, to be held annually in the Summer at Salisbury, was rejected on its third reading in the Commons, by a vote of 60 to 57.

REPORT ON THE BANKS.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Banks within the State, REPORT:

That in consequence of various rumours circulated, and charges made against the Banks, your committee have been induced to direct their attention and inquiries to several points touching the conduct and situation of those institutions at various periods, and more particularly have endeavored to ascertain, whether the stock of the Banks has been paid for in the manner, and at the time prescribed by their Charters; whether they have at any time issued more paper, or contracted larger debts than their charters authorised; whether they have paid specie on demand; whether they have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorised by charter; whether they have exacted usurious interest; whether they have purchased up, or speculated in their own paper; and such other matters as were necessarily connected with these inquiries.

Your committee have been satisfied from the evidence adduced to them, that the 1st and 2d instalments of the stock originally subscribed for in the State Bank of North Carolina, were paid for in specie, and some small proportion of the 3d and 4th instalments; but that much the greater part (nearly the whole) of the 3d and 4th instalments, were paid for in the current Bank notes of the State. That this circumstance arose, first, (so far as regards the 4th instalment,) from the impracticability of procuring the old paper currency of the State, which, at that time, was monopolized by the other two Banks; and 2dly, from the circumstance that the Bank, having gone into operation, as required by its charter, after the second instalment was paid, and before the third was due, and having issued its own notes to a large amount, redeemable on demand in specie, was necessarily compelled to consider those notes equivalent to specie, and as such receive them in payment.

Your committee, however, further state that at the time when the third instalment was due, there was in the principal Bank at Raleigh, a larger amount in specie, than three-fourths the stock subscribed for at that place by individuals, and that previous to the time when the fourth instalment became due, there had been in its vaults $160,467 in specie, which subsequently, and before the 4th instalment was due, was reduced, by runs upon the Bank, to $62,809 in specie, besides $11,859 in the paper currency of the State. That had the whole capital subscribed by individuals at the principal Bank in Raleigh been paid in specie and paper currency, there ought then to have been paid into the Bank $184,000 in specie and paper currency.

As to the manner in which subscriptions were paid for at the various branches of this institution, your committee have had no direct evidence.

Your committee have no evidence of any time being prescribed for the payment of stock different from that prescribed by the charter.

It is further in evidence before your committee, that the whole stock of this Bank was not subscribed for when the books were originally opened; and that by an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1811, the corporation was required again to open the books for subscription to fill up the unsubscribed stock, amounting to 4,240 shares, which it did in November 1818; and that these shares were paid for in such notes as were then currently circulated in the State; and that although the Banks of the State were then considered specie paying Banks, yet it appears that at the principal branch of the State Bank, there was at that time $99,973 06-100 in specie, while the notes of that Branch in circulation amounted to $1,183,677.

As to the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, on this point of inquiry, your committee report, that the evidence satisfies them, that when those institutions first went into operation, by virtue of the act of 1804, their whole capital was paid in specie. That when their capital was enlarged by the new charter granted in the year 1814, the new stock was paid for in the Bank notes of the State and other current notes.

As to the second point of inquiry to which your committee have directed their attention, whether any of the Banks of this State have at any time issued more notes, or contracted larger debts than they were authorised to do by their charters? They report, it does not appear to your committee that either of the Banks of this State have issued more than three dollars for one of their chartered capital; but that all the Banks have issued more than three for one for every dollar in specie actually paid in for stock.

As to the next inquiry, whether the Banks have paid specie on demand for their notes? your committee report, that during the late war, when the whole Southern States were drained of their specie in consequence of the large expenditure of money at the North, the Banks of North Carolina, together with all the Banks in the United States South of the Potomac, suspended specie payments, as a necessary protection of their specie capital; and that soon after the war, viz. in 1815, 1816, or 1817, the Banks of this State resumed the payment of specie, and from that time did pay specie on demand for their notes until June, 1819, when by a joint resolution of the three Banks it was resolved to resist the heavy drafts made upon their funds by brokers, and they declared they would not thenceforward pay specie to brokers or their agents. That since it has been found that brokers compel them to pay specie, the Banks have in general paid brokers their demands, and have as generally refused payment of their notes to citizens of the State; not owing however, as is believed, to any preference which the Banks entertain for Brokers over citizens; but because the former, being capitalists, have it in their power to coerce them; while the latter, rather than endure the law's delay, content themselves with their notes, and forego their claim to specie. That since that period, (June, 1819) though, in effect, the Banks of the State have either voluntarily or by compulsion paid all demands against them, which were persisted in, in specie, or funds deemed equivalent to specie; yet frequently those demands have not been met promptly; and, in some instances, payments have been made only through the coercion of the law. It is however, due from your committee to state, as regards the Bank of Cape Fear, that that Bank, since the early part of January last, has promptly paid, in specie or specie funds, all demands upon it, and has been, in letter and in practice, a bona fide specie paying Bank.

As to the inquiry, whether the Banks have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorised by their charters, your committee report, no evidence has been brought before them to show that the Bank of Newbern has ever dealt in any article, not literally and strictly comprehended in its charter. That both the Bank of Cape Fear and the State Bank of North Carolina have purchased stock of the Bank of the United States; and the former Bank is now owner of a considerable amount of that stock. That said Banks were induced to purchase that stock, first as a ready means of acquiring a fund at all times equal to specie, and when, in fact, specie was not attainable; and secondly, because, in consequence of the immense capital of the United States Bank, it was deemed prudent and proper to avoid facility in paying its demands, and better to pay interest on its demands, as the payment of interest, without a profitable investment of their specie funds, would produce heavy losses to those Banks. The stock of the Bank of the United States, on which regular dividends were received, afforded not only a specie fund, but one yielding a regular profit. Your committee are satisfied, these investments were contrary to charter, but were the result of the situation of the Banks, and the peculiar situation of the country and the times; and from them, much good has resulted to the Banks and no harm to the country. On this head, it is further shown, that the State Bank of North Carolina has, on different occasions, in this State, and in South Carolina and Georgia, purchased cotton to a considerable amount. That these purchases were made at a time when the Bank was greatly in need of specie to meet the constant and heavy demands made upon it, and when specie was not attainable; and were made for the purpose of placing funds in New York which would be at all times equal to specie.

On the inquiry, whether the Banks have exacted usurious interest? your committee report, they have evidence, that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have required applicants for accommodation to exchange with them an equal amount of Northern funds for their own notes, when their own notes were six per cent. below par, and that the State Bank has taken interest for 92 days on a note payable 88 days after date. There is not any evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has ever taken more than the legal interest.

Your committee further report they have not had any evidence that the Bank of Newbern has ever bought up, or speculated in its own notes. It has been proven to your committee, that the State Bank of N. Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear have, at different periods, purchased their own notes in the Northern markets to some extent. The State Bank to the amount of $ and the Bank of Cape Fear to the amount of $ that these purchases were made at a discount on their notes, but always at a higher price than others would give for them in the market; and that the Banks did so, only for the purpose of appreciating their notes and giving them a greater currency.

From the whole investigation, your committee are satisfied, that during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, all the Banks in North Carolina, in common with almost all the Banks in the United States, issued their paper to an amount exceeding the limits of prudence. That since their error has become manifest, from a great anxiety to avoid oppressing their debtors, they have not called in their debts to the extent they might have done; but that the effect of that indulgence has been to add greater security to the debts of the institutions, and to avoid much individual ruin and distress.

Your committee are further satisfied that the condition of all the Banks is now much improved, and that the Bank of Cape Fear has already become a bona fide specie paying Bank.

Your committee recommend to the Legislature to pass a law imposing a penalty of per cent. on all the Banks of this State, which may, after day of next, refuse to pay specie (on demand) for their notes.

GEO. E. SPRUILL, Chr. pro. temp.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned members of the joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Banks, having had the subject under consideration, and examined such testimony, in relation to it, as they could conveniently procure, respectfully submit, as the result of their investigations, the following REPORT:

The Legislature having laid down, in the charters of the several Banks certain fundamental articles for the government thereof, the committee assumed these articles as the bases of their investigations, and proceeded accordingly to inquire, in the first place, whether the stock of the several Banks had been raised in the manner required by their charters? The evidence received by the committee on this point shows that the charters of the Banks were disregarded and violated in the very creation of their capital.

The charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, enacted in 1804, authorised that corporation to raise a capital stock of $250,000; and the charter of the Newbern Bank, enacted in the same year, authorised that Bank to raise a capital stock of 200,000 dollars; both charters directing the capital to be paid by the Stockholders in gold or silver. The undersigned have received no evidence as to the mode in which these Banks got into operation. It would seem, however, that they contemplated, at the outset, an evasion of the provisions of their charters. It is in evidence to the undersigned that soon after they went into operation, they contrived to get possession of nearly all the paper money which had been issued on the faith of the State, which, being at this time a legal tender, enabled them to evade demands for specie, which they did by thrusting this ragged paper at those who presented their notes for specie. In 1807, 25,000 dollars was added to the capital stock of each of these banks; in 1814, their charters were extended, and they were authorised to increase their respective capitals to 800,000 dollars each, viz. the Newbern Bank was authorised to raise an addition to its stock of 575,000 dollars, and the Bank of Cape Fear an addition of 525,000 dollars. It is in evidence to the undersigned, that the whole of this additional stock was manufactured by the banks themselves, and that, in many instances, favored individuals were permitted to acquire stock by subscribing their names and putting their notes into Bank, without advancing a single dollar of actual capital. It follows that the whole amount of the interest drawn from the people, on the loans made on this fictitious capital, was a foul and illegal extortion. The effect of the transaction was the same as if the pretended stockholders had individually executed their notes of hand, without interest, to the amount of the notes which they issued from the Bank, and exchanged them with the people for their notes, bearing interest and renewable every ninety days. Taking the issues made on this fabricated capital to be in proportion with those made on their former capital, they must have put into circulation, on the faith of this assumed Stock, between 3 and 4,000,000 of notes; and thus a parcel of individuals, under the name of Stockholders, but who, in fact, held no stock, contrived to exchange their notes, without interest, to the amount of 3 or 4,000,000, for the notes of the people, bearing an interest of more than 6 per cent, and while the property of the people was pledged for the payment of the notes they had given *to* the Stockholders, there was not a dollar or an atom of property pledged to them for the payment of the notes they had received *from* the stockholders, so that for the use of their notes, which, intrinsically, were of no value at all, the Stockholders of these two Banks have drawn from the people, by way of interest, something like 200,000 dollars annually.

The charter of the State Bank, enacted in 1810, authorised that corporation to raise a capital stock of $1,600,000, and directed books to be opened to receive subscriptions for that sum, requiring, at the same time, that individuals subscribing for stock should pay three fourths of the amount subscribed in gold or silver, and the other fourth in the paper currency, issued on the faith of the State. Books were accordingly opened, and the sum subscribed, including the subscription of $250,000 for the State, amounted to $1,175,600. Of this sum, only $500,000, or thereabouts, was paid into Bank, as required by the charter, in gold or silver. The balance was paid in Bank notes. Upon the capital thus constituted, the Bank went on to operate till November, 1818; at which time the proportion between the notes in circulation and the specie on hand, was nearly as 12 to 1. In other words, the Bank had largely upwards of 11, and nearly 12 dollars of their notes in circulation, for every dollar of specie in their vaults. The Directors then ordered books to be opened to receive subscriptions for the 424,000 dollars which remained unsubscribed when the books were first opened; and it forms a part of the order, by which this additional subscription was authorised, that the subscribers *might* pay it in the notes of the Bank. The reason assigned for this operation of the directors, is, that they were desirous of applying the spunge to a part of their outstanding debt, and by way of calling in 424,000 dollars of their notes, they authorised individuals who held them to subscribe for stock in the Bank to that amount, and pay for it in their notes. Thus, at a time when they had in circulation nearly 12 dollars in notes for every dollar of specie in their vaults, and when most obviously they were unable to redeem their notes with specie, they purchased them from the holders by the sale of stock which they themselves created by the mere act of subscription This the undersigned conceive to have been a most flagrant and fraudulent violation of their charter. The charter only authorised the Bank to operate on real and intrinsic capital, and directed that that capital should be paid into the Bank by the Stockholders. In the transaction alluded to, the Bank itself, by a scribbling process of its own, created the capital, and paid off a portion of its debt, by the very act by which it also increased its capital. A circumstance, too, which greatly adds to the enormity of the transaction, is, that before all the instalments became payable, the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear entered into a formal resolution, through their delegates assembled at Fayetteville, in June, 1819, not to pay specie; and their notes immediately fell to 15 per cent. below par. Then commenced the system of usury and extortion which has since been carried on with such unparalleled audacity, under the *name* of *exchange*. Up to this time, viz. 1819, the high tide of commercial prosperity enjoyed by the country enabled the Banks to keep afloat, notwithstanding the artificial character of their capital, without resorting to this daring and dishonest expedient. They had kept pace in their operations with the increasing resources of the country, so as to absorb, by way of interest on discounts, nearly all the profits of the immense business then doing; and having raised, against the people, a debt equal to the vast resources which from 1815 to that time, they had derived from their foreign commerce, as soon as the alteration occurred in our foreign relations, and those resources were cut off, the business of the country, unable any longer to employ the immense circulating medium which had been created by the Banks, and their notes returning upon them for redemption, they determined to extort from the people additional premiums on loans in order to enable them to meet the demands of their creditors. A scene of extortion and usury ensued, which has no parallel in the annals of avarice—the strange spectacle of monied institutions exacting specie in exchange for their notes, which they themselves refused to redeem with specie. To show the gross character of the usury thus carried on, the undersigned will suppose a case: An individual applies to the Bank for a loan of 1000 dollars, and offers his note to be discounted for the amount. He is told by the Bank that his note cannot be discounted, unless he will exchange with them 1000 dollars of specie funds for 1000 dollars of their notes. Taking their notes to be 5 per cent. below par, 1000 dollars of their notes would *in fact be* no more than 950 dollars. So that the substance of such a proposition would be, that the borrower should *give* the Bank 50 dollars as a premium for the loan of 1000 dollars; which added to the legal interest received in advance, would amount to something more than eleven per cent. In some instances the usury has been still more rank. Quantities of their notes have been loaned to individuals on the condition that the whole amount should be returned in 90 days in specie funds. At the rate of depreciation before stated, such a transaction would be equivalent to the exaction of 26 per cent. The evidence received by the committee, shows that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have been guilty of such practices since the summer of 1819. There is no evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has. It appears in aggravation of the guilt of these practices, that, in the case of the State Bank, the specie funds thus extorted from the people in exchange for their depreciated notes, have been employed by the Bank in purchasing back those notes at a discount. That they have, at times, employed agents in New York and Petersburg to buy up their notes; and that about 12 months since, a parcel of their notes were bought up by their agent at Petersburg at 8 per cent. discount. It is stated by the President of the Bank of Cape Fear, for whose testimony too much respect cannot be expressed, that the notes of that Bank have, at different times, been bought up at a discount by the bank. That a quantity of its notes were so purchased in anticipation of the late call of the Stockholders, and that during the panic occasioned by that call something like 5,000 dollars of their notes were bought up by the Bank at a discount of 5 per cent. The depreciation of the notes of all the Banks occasioned by the refusal of the Banks to make good their notes with specie, has been productive of incalculable mischief to the community; and it is no inconsiderable aggravation of the mischief to know that, in the case of the State Bank, large quantities of their notes have occasionally been thrown into circulation by themselves in the purchase of cotton. It is in evidence to the undersigned, that they laid out at one time thirty thousand dollars of their notes in the purchase of cotton, on which they made a profit of more than 8,000 dollars. Another remarkable fact in the history of the State Bank, which the undersigned will notice in passing, is, that to protect themselves from demands for specie, they determined at one time to administer an oath, and actually did administer an oath to an individual, presenting their notes for specie, in which he was compelled to state that he was not a broker. It further appears to the undersigned that all the Banks have bought up U. S. Bank notes, for which they exchanged their own notes at a discount, and that the State Bank, and Bank of Cape Fear, in direct violation of their charters, have purchased stock to a considerable amount in the United States bank. The State bank appears to have made a most convenient use of this arrangement. It appears from the evidence of the late President of that bank, that they have been in the habit of rendering false statements to the Legislature; and that in May last, when they stated in their exhibit that they had on hand 214,000 dollars in specie, 140,000 dollars of it consisted of stock in the United States bank. So that instead of keeping the specie in their vaults to take up their paper, they had vested in the stock of another bank, and were deriving interest from it. It further appears, from the evidence of the same person, that the amount of actual specie now in the State Bank at Raleigh, is not more than 300 or 400 dollars; at any rate, not exceeding 1000 dollars.

The undersigned have now gone through the details of the evidence, and stated all the *essential* facts collected in the course of their examination. Having thus embodied a simple statement of the facts, they would here close their report, and leave the conclusions and arguments to the Legislature; but they feel themselves impelled, by a solemn sense of the duty which they owe to the Legislature and the country, to take a brief view of the present relation between the Banks and the people, and the consequence which *must* ensue, if the banks are permitted to continue their operations; and in doing so, to advert to the report of the committee of the stockholders of the State Bank at their late general meeting. It appears that the people of North Carolina, having already paid to the Banks, since they went into operation, a profit of about 4,000,000 dollars on their stock—stock too three fourths of which was manufactured by the Banks themselves in a fictitious and fraudulent manner—that having paid this immense sum, exceeding four times the amount of actual capital stock ever paid into Bank according to law, they still hold the notes of the people for more than 5,000,000 dollars, about four times the amount of the whole circulating medium of the State. Thus it is in the power of the Banks *absolutely to extinguish* the currency of the country, and when they have taken every dollar out of circulation, still to have a debt against the people to the amount of about 4,000,000 dollars. We say it is in their power to do it, and they intimate pretty plainly that they *will* do it. The communication from the stockholders of the State Bank, now before the committee, expresses the opinion that it is for the interest of the stockholders to withdraw their money from the Bank, and take it under their own management; and contains a resolution by which they have proclaimed their determination to assemble in June next, in order to determine whether they will proceed to *wind up* their affairs; and, consequently, *the affairs of the people of North Carolina.* Thus having, for years, contrived by illegal and fraudulent practices, to draw from the people all the *profits* of their labour, and having by these practices placed the people in an impoverished condition, when they can no longer pay them large profits, they are now preparing, by one fell swoop, to extort from them the *actual means of subsistence.* But the question occurs, will *you* permit it? Will you permit a parcel of men, who have long set the laws of the country at defiance, to go on and complete the ruin which they have already so nearly accomplished? Will you not bring them to the observance of the law? Will you not at length cause them to feel the rod of that law which they have so long despised and violated? These questions, your committee conceive answer themselves. When the Legislature is called upon to determine whether their constituents shall live under a government of laws, or a government of corporations, it cannot be difficult to decide. The undersigned, therefore, recommend to the Legislature the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it appears to the Legislature that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear, have violated their charters and committed great frauds on the people of North Carolina, whereby said banks have forfeited the powers and privileges granted in their charters: Therefore

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to institute a judicial enquiry into the conduct of the said several Banks; and that he prosecute such enquiry by writ of Quo Warranto or other legal process.

ROBT. POTTER, *Chr.*

The evidence taken by the committee, is pretty fully stated in the above reports, so as to render unnecessary its publication in detail. We add a few extracts:

Question to Mr. B. A. Barham.—Have you at any time been employed to purchase cotton for the benefit of the State bank? and if so, at what time and to what amount.

Answer.—In November, 1822, I was employed by William Boylan to go to Augusta in Geo. for the purpose of purchasing cotton. He delivered to me thirty thousand dollars in North Carolina State bank notes, which I laid out in cotton in Augusta, and shipped the same to Hamilton and Burgess, commission merchants at New York.. The quantity purchased was about 912 bales, which I have been informed by Mr. B. netted a profit of about 8000 dollars.

The State Bank has required its dealers to exchange with it Northern funds, to an amount equal to the loan obtained. I believe the Bank has abandoned the practice. The dealer was sometimes required to exchange the amount at the time of obtaining the loan; at others of paying the loan in northern funds in ninety days; the proposition of making such exchange generally came from the borrower. For some time past, when such proposition was made, the Bank required their own notes, which they considered equal to Northern funds—Raleigh notes. This mode of transacting business was during the years 1826 and 1827, and a part of 1828.

Mr. Dewey states that in the year 1827, a purchase of cotton to the amount of 17,000 dollars was made in Fayetteville; for the benefit of the State Bank; and that during the same year, he, as the Cashier of the Fayetteville branch of the State Bank, was directed to send 10,000 dollars to Petersburg to purchase up the notes of the Bank, and sent 5,000 dollars for that purpose; and that the object was to appreciate the value of said notes, and not for a profit to the Bank; but that the Bank would not have let their customers have the notes so purchased on the same terms on which they bought them. During his service as Cashier for the last 3 or 4 months, the Bank has discounted notes on the condition that the whole amount should be returned in six months in principal notes or specie funds: the notes paid out on discounts were notes of the branches or local Banks. For the six years he was clerk of the Newbern branch and 15 months Cashier of the Fayetteville branch, the returns made to the principal Bank of the amount of debt due by those branches and of the amount of specie and specie funds owned by them were truly stated. The exhibit of the Bank for May, 1828, states among other items that the specie on hand was 215,000 dollars, of which sum 140,000 dollars consisted of Bank stock in the United States Bank.

Question proposed to Mr. Boylan.—Whether and in what instances, and to what amount purchases of cotton have been made for the benefit of the Bank, and the time of such purchases, and the amount of profit on the transaction and reasons of investment?

Answer.—In the winter of 1822 and 1823, I believe, and also during last winter, when I foresaw that the Bank would be hard pressed for foreign funds, and it was not possible to procure the amount required in undoubted bills of exchange in this State, I employed agents to purchase cotton, to be again sold for foreign funds. This was not done by the formal authority of the Board of Directors or of the general meeting of stockholders; nor was I certain that either of these bodies would sanction my doing so, or reimburse to me any loss which might be sustained by the transaction. But before thus acting, I conversed with a majority of the directors and some few stockholders, who said that they would use their endeavours to have my conduct sanctioned. The first purchase, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, afforded a profit of about eight thousand two hundred dollars—on the second purchase, of 27,000 dollars, there will be a small loss, when the agent comes to be paid. The Bank had the profit on the first pur

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...he amount required in...
...in this State, I employ...
...to be again sold for...
...done by the formal au...
...tors or of the general...
...was I certain that either...
...n my doing so, or reim...
...ight be sustained by the...
...as acting, I conversed...
...rs and some few stock...
...ould use their endea...
...actioned. The first pur...
...y thousand dollars, af...
...thousand two hundred...
...ase, of 27,000 dollars,...
...en the agent comes to...
...profit on the first pur...

...ase, and I trust it will not let me pay the loss on ...e second. These purchases were not done with ...view or even sanguine expectation of profit; but ...olely for the purpose of raising foreign funds, ...nd avoiding as much as possible pressing the debt...rs of the bank, and thereby adding to the pecuniary ...tress then so generally felt and complained of in ...e community. The operation, though not legiti...ate, I have the consolation to know was, at Cheraw, ...eneficial to some of our planters; for so I was inform...d by two highly respectable citizens of Anson, Jo...ph Pickett, Esq. since deceased, and Wm. John...n, Esq. who said that they and their neighbors were ...nners by it—having gotten a better price, for their ...tton from my agent than offered by others in that ...arket.

Mr. Boylan states that the Bank officers did on ...e occasion administer an oath to a demandant for ...ecie, that he was not a broker.

Question proposed to Mr. London, President of ...e Cape Fear Bank.—Have the banks paid their ...tes in specie, on demand?

Answer.—During the last war the necessities of ...e country sanctioned a general suspension of spe...e payments, and since them an indulgence to the ...ebtors of the banks has entailed upon them the ...ecessity of too often evading a prompt payment ...f their notes. Since January last, however, the ...nk of Cape Fear has promptly met their engage...nts, and their paper now is, or ought to be, on a ...eeting with U. S. bank notes. They have retired, ...om January last to this date, about 196,000 dollars, ...d therefore can have in circulation only about ...2,000 dollars; from which, if the estimate of some ...ersons as to the amount of lost notes is correct, a ...ther deduction of 100,000 dollars should be made, ...uring our circulation about 132,000 dollars. During ...e last war a considerable amount of Cape Fear ...tes, and of which General Jackson is payee, were ...ansmitted to the southward for his use, a loan hav...e been negotiated, as I understood, by an agent in ...half of the government. It has frequently been a ...bject of conversation that many of these notes ...uld never return upon us.

The Case of the Commonwealth vs. *Gen. T. ...rman*, Jr. was opened yesterday, by Soli...itor Davis; the defence by Franklin Dex...r, Esq. Mr. Webster's pamphlet on the ...bject of the Embargo was read in full. ...nd Mr. Webster himself was examined by ...e counsel on both sides. Other testimo...y was adduced which will appear hereaf...r. Mr. Hubbard, defendant's counsel, was ...cupied till a late hour in the evening in ...mmenting upon the wholecase. The pro...able issue of the trial is not yet known.

Boston Com. Gaz.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gen. ...rman, was committed to the jury yester...ay in the afternoon, after an able charge ...om C. J. Parker. After an absence of ...o hours, the jury returned with the in...rmation that they could not agree upon a ...erdict, and the case was taken from them.

Boston Gazette.

Toast.—The following volunteer toast was ...iven at the splendid Jackson Celebration ...Phelps Town, Ontario co. *The Adams ...arty throughout the United States:* They ...ould have a *dose* of molasses, or something ...at's *opening;* for the "Gin'ral has kick'd ...e kiver off," and they have all "catch'd ...old."

Sugar.—It appears from a late Debate in ...ongress on increasing the drawback on ...efined Sugar of domestic manufacture, ...at the whole importation of Sugar into ...is Country is fifty-five millions of pounds; ...ut in the year 1824, the quantity of Su...r raised in this Country did not exceed ...ty millions of pounds, but that in three ...ars it had increased to seventy-six mil...ons of pounds; and that, in three years ...re, it is expected to be equal to what is ...w raised and exported, put together!

Nashville, (Tenn.) Dec. 5.

On Wednesday last the Electors of Presi...nt and Vice President of the United States ...r the State of Tennessee, convened at the ...ashville Inn, and executed the high trust ...mitted to their charge by the People of ...e State, by depositing eleven votes for our ...ch loved fellow-citizen Andrew Jackson, ...r President, and for John C. Calhoun, of ...uth Carolina, as Vice President of these ...ited States, for four years from the 4th of ...rch, 1829. The event was immediately ...nounced by a grand salute of 100 guns; ...d in the evening our citizens testified their ...d at the result of the long contest, by a ge...al illumination. The night was remarka...y favorable for such a display: it was dark, ...d the light suddenly gleamed from a thou...nd sources; the temperature was mild, and ...e streets were thronged with joyous crowds ...both sexes.

Amongst the visiters recently arrived at the ...t of Government, is Major Gen. *Winfield ...ott*, of the Army of the United States.

From an official statement presented to ...e New York Corporation, it appears that ...ring the first eleven months of the pre...nt year, there have occurred one hundred ...d twenty-five fires, the damage from which ...s estimated at six hundred and eighty thou...nd dollars.

"*What's in a name?*"—A culprit, by the ...me of *Immaterial Wood*, (probably a spe...s of *punk* or *touchwood*) was last week ...ntenced to the Vermont State Prison, for ...e *material* offence of stealing.

N. H. Statesman.

A proposal is made in a New Orleans pa...r to the Legislature, to appropriate the ...m of $5000 to Mr. Monroe, in the expec...tion that other States will follow the exam...e. The pecuniary circumstances of the ex...sident, the load of debts which press up...n him in his old age, and vex his retirement ...th law suits and executions, are the rea...ns of this project.—*Ev. Post.*

Extract of a letter, "*Frankfort Ky. Dec. 8.* ...The electors of president and vice presi...nt, met here this day, and gave their votes ...r Jackson and Calhoun. The assembly ...ve chosen a Jackson speaker and clerk—...go the whole hog for the General. I ...k Clay is completely put down, never to ...rise again."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 1, 1829.

Our own Affairs.—There can be no better time than the commencement of a new year, and the day we enter upon the fifth year of our Editorial labours, to return thanks to the numerous friends and patrons who have supported and encouraged our poor but earnest exertions to amuse and inform the public.—We have to acknowledge an increase of patronage during the year, and more promptitude in paying; though in this there is still "room for improvement."

To all persons in arrears, we would earnestly urge the duty of punctuality in their obligations to us. We have never failed in our duty to them, even for an hour, and we have therefore a right to ask the same punctuality of them. A gentleman will shortly wait upon those persons in the Western counties, generally, who are indebted to us, particularly in the counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Montgomery, Rowan, Orange, &c., who, we trust, will not be asked to "call again." But there are many sections of this and other States, where the amount due is not sufficient to justify the expense of sending a Collector, and where our only reliance must be upon the sense of justice of the debtor.—We hope these remarks will be the better attended to, as it is seldom that we trouble our readers with similar applications.

We have nothing from Raleigh this morning. It is probable the Legislature will not adjourn before the middle of January.

The Banks.—We are indebted to Mr. Eccles, our Representative, for the printed pamphlet containing the Reports submitted to the Legislature on the 22d December, by the Committee raised to investigate the conduct of the Banks. It will be seen that there are two reports, both of which appear in this paper,) one made by the majority, consisting of Messrs. Mears, (the author) Graham, Mendenhall, Spruill, Ruffin, Swain, Eccles, Wilson, Wellborn, Hunt and McDiarmid; the other made by the minority, consisting of Messrs. Potter, (the author) Croom, Sherrard, Branch, McFarland, Brittain and Leonard.

Cape Fear Bank.—Some of our readers in the country will no doubt be interested to learn, that the notes of this Bank are completely at par with those of the U. S. Bank, and that the Branch in this town promptly redeems all notes presented, of whatever Branch, (which is more than it is bound to do,) with specie or U. S. Bank Notes, at the option of the holder.

Our Currency.—We are glad to find that our Legislature has at length, entered upon this importan subject. The Reports of the Bank Commitie are before them, and *Mr. Fisher* has called up his bill proposing to consolidate the present Banks in a new Bank, to be founded in the funds of the State, and the Profits of which are to go into the Public Treasury.—*Raleigh Register.*

[The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday last.]

We understand that an attempt was made, a few days ago, to set fire to our unfortunate sister town, Wilmington, but happily it was discovered before any damage was done.

Counterfeits.—Several counterfeit 10 dollar notes of the Branch of the U. S. Bank at Savannah, have been detected in this town within a few days past. They are badly executed.

The Tariff.—Mr. Madison has addressed two letters to a friend, in which he maintains the Constitutionality of a Tariff of duties on imports for the protection of Domestic Manufactures. These letters are too long for publication whilst so much room is occupied by Legislative proceedings, which are of more immediate interest to our readers. The character of the writer, his having been a Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, President of the U. S. &c., and his being a Virginian, (which State holds the reverse of his opinion,) will, altogether, give his opinion great weight. We confess that his facts and arguments have removed any shade of doubt resting on our mind, as to the *Constitutionality* of such a Tariff. And every day adds to our conviction, that it will in the end be eminently beneficial to the South, and especially to North Carolina, by compelling her to cultivate her own resources, manufacture for herself, and, in a great measure, live within herself.

An accomplished villain.—A man calling himself Col. James Makelieur, is advertised in the last Cape Fear Recorder, as an impostor and swindler. About the 1st November he arrived in Wilmington, and passed himself off for an agent of the Buenos Ayrean government, purchasing flour. On the night of the 28th of that month, he was knocked down and robbed, as he pretended, of $850 and a gold watch and chain, though there is now no doubt that his story was altogether false. After recovering from the wounds which he had inflicted on himself, he went to Charleston, and there sold a mulatto man, (whom he pretended to have bought of Col. Simmons, of Halifax, N. C.) for $350. It turns out that the man is free; and in the mean time the Col. has taken himself off. The following description of him may lead to his apprehension: "Col. Makelieur is about 6 feet 1 inch high, fair complexion, light hair, walks erect, and is very retiring in his manners, appears to like every body, and particularly the manners of the Americans, talks of Bolivar, and shews wounds that he says he received at the battle of Montevideo; can speak good or bad English, French, Italian, or Spanish."

Congress.—On the 22d, Mr. Calhoun took his seat as President of the Senate. Mr. Benton submitted some important resolutions having in view a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

On the 23d, Mr. Iredell, our Senator, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Long, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting an appropriation for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Salisbury, by the way of Lexington, Ashborough, Pittsborough, to Haywood, North Carolina.

On the 24th, both Houses adjourned until Monday the 29th.

The following remarks on the late election of Governor, are from the Western Carolinian:

"We should have been better pleased, had a Western man succeeded; but as the East, in this, as in all other instances, are to enjoy the exclusive honor and emolument of office in the state, we rejoice to see such a man as Maj. Owen made choice of. He is a gentleman of very respectable talents and acquirements, urbane in his manners, exemplary in his private walk, and possessing liberal and expanded views of national and state policy. In short, we feel assured that he will well sustain the high character of the State, whose Chief Magistrate he has been chosen. It is as honorable to the Legislature, as it must be flattering to the pride of Maj. Owen, that he was not at Raleigh when the election took place, but was occupied about his private concerns at home, in Bladen county, unengaged in, and unapprised of, the arts practised, and the efforts used, at the capital, during the pendency of the election. Thus ought it ever to be,—the really meritorious and unpretending citizen, should be elevated to office in preference to him who seeks and traffics for honors and emoluments."

The Trustees of the Georgia University have established a uniform dress for the Students of that Institution, viz: a dark grey wool and cotton frock coat, to be made of *Georgia manufactured cloth*, and pantaloons of the same.

Illinois.—The three Electors voted for Jackson and Calhoun. On the 6th Dec. Mr. John McLean, a friend of Jackson, was unanimously elected Senator in Congress, for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

The Electors of Louisiana gave their votes on the 3d inst. for Andrew Jackson, as President and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

Indiana.—The votes were for Jackson 22,237, for Adams 17,052—Jackson's majority 5182.—On the 3d inst. the Electors met, gave their votes for Jackson, and appointed Gen. Homer Johnston their special messenger to Washington.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have recently obtained licenses to practice Law in the Courts of this State:

Superior Courts.—R. E. Fortune, of Buncombe; John McQueen, of Robeson; Thomas W. Watts, of Martin; Joshua W. Cochran, of Fayetteville; Edward A. McNally, of Elizabeth City.

County Courts.—George Miller, of Duplin; Edwin S. Smithwick, of Martin; David Coleman, of Cabarrus; William D. Crawford, of Rowan; Beverly J. Thompson, of Lincolnton; Robert R. Heath, of Edenton, John R. Williamson, of Lincolnton, Wm. Sutton, of Bertie, and Roderick Murchison, of Stokes.

A new Post Office has been established at Ramsey's Mills, Chatham county, of which Joseph Ramsey, Esq. is Postmaster.

From the Raleigh Register.

Board of Agriculture.—The Board of Agriculture of this State met in the Capitol on Tuesday evening last. Charles Fisher, Esq. was re-appointed President, James Mebane, Vice President, and Jo. Gales, Secretary.

Professor Mitchell's Geological Report for the present year was laid before the Board, read, and ordered to be printed in the Agricultural Pamphlet now in the press, and which will be finished in time to be distributed to the Members of the Board and of the General Assembly, before their adjournment.

It being intimated to the Board that our zealous and enlightened Agriculturist, George W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Caswell, intends to take a journey to the North, during the ensuing Spring and Summer, principally that he may become better acquainted with the agricultural improvements of that section of the Union, it was resolved, that he be commissioned to purchase a number of Merino Sheep for the use of the several Agricultural Societies of our State.

It was resolved too, that measures be immediately taken for procuring 1000 Vine Roots, of the best kinds, from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard on Long Island, and also a sufficient supply of the Eggs of the Silk Worm.

We hope and believe, that he measures adopted at this meeting will be attended with valuable effects. It has given s pain to observe, that our farmers have hitherto taken so little interest in promoting Agricultural Improvements, though, in our opinion, the welfare of our State depends s much upon them. We cannot help thinkg, however, when they come to read in the pamphlet above mentioned, the valuable lpers in relation to the best modes of culvating land and raising crops of various kds, written by some of the most experience Farmers in the Union—when they learn hw simple a process is necessary to make ood Wine, that they will be prevailed upon make some efforts to improve the condition their Farms and Orchards. And when r Farmers' wives and daughters learn, from he plain directions given in the Pamphlet eferred to, how easy a thing it is to make Sk, and how profitable it would become, with withdrawing their attention from any oth useful business, we have no doubt that my of them will follow the example of thos good Housewives in many parts of our coun, who have turned their attention to this sject.

We also promise ourselves rch good to arise from the visit of our frid Mr. Jeffries to the North. We feel confident that he will discover great improvements, both in Farming, and in Rural Economy, generally, of which we have little doubt, he will make a very interesting Report at the next annual meeting of this Board.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Rush, from Wilmington with Boat Jackson in tow, to Willkings & Co. agents, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Hugh Campbell, James Kyle, Chas. T. Haigh, McNeill & Kirkland, Henry L. Jones, Hortons & Hutton, and John M. Dobbin of Fayetteville, and Wm. Hargrave of Lexington.

Also, Tillinghasts Boat Commerce, with Dry Goods and Groceries, Fish, &c. for S. W. Tillinghast, McNeill & Kirkland, John M. Dobbin, Williams & Fenn, R. F. Yarbrough, and owner.

DEPARTED, on Saturday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Rush for Wilmington, with a full load of Cotton, Flaxseed and Tallow, a detachment of U. S. soldiers, and several Passengers.

Also, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with Wheat and Flour, for R. F. Yarbrough, I. Blake & Son, and owner.

Also, Steamboat Company's boat James, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c.

Also, on Saturday, Hortons & Huttons Boat Glasgow, with a full cargo of Wheat, Flour and Cotton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, Brigs Fisher from Martinique, Splendid from St. Croix, Franklin from Guadaloupe, Maine from Martinique, Pleiades from New York, Mary & Elizabeth from Philadelphia, Mary & Susan from St. Croix, Albert from Margalante, New Hanover, from New York; Schrs. Fancy from Philadelphia, William from Boston.

CLEARED, Brigs Benjamin Ruggles for Cuba, Wilham Henry for Cuba, Lafayette for Martinique, Caroline for St. Barts, Gipsey for Martinique, Stork for Martinique, Sarah Louisa for Martinique, Sally Ann for Martinique, North Carolina for New York, Schrs. Volge for Porto Rico, William for Guadaloupe, Boston Packet for St. Thomas, Brilliant for Martinique, Union for New York; Sloops George & Eliza for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8¼ a 9; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $5 75 a 6 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 37 a 40. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. $1. T. Island, 90. Sound do. 90 a $1. Alum do. 90. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 25.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

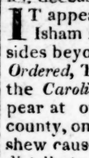
Paper.

100 Reams of Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, just received on consignment, from the manufactory, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 1, 1829. 4-4w

Public Auction.



On the 3d day of January, instant, will be sold at Public Auction, the two story *HOUSE* and *LOT*, at present occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart, a very desirable situation for a private family. The Lot is large and has every convenient Out House, as also, a large ware house.

Will also be sold at the same time, a family of *NEGROES*. Lewis, a very valuable house servant, with his wife Delia, and three Children.

Terms on the day of sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 1, 1829. 4-1w.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the Subscribers' Stable, on the night of the 29th inst., a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 13 hands high, no white spots about him, compactly made, goes in harness and is very gentle, will not stand by his bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on his delivery to

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 30, 1828. 4tf.

Sales at Auction.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12th 1829.

THE subscribers will sell, at their Auction Store, the residue of the Stock in trade of a House declining business, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

Terms liberal,—made known at Sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1828.—4-2w.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Nancy Daniel, Seth Daniel, Mary Daniel, Elizabeth Daniel, Enoch Daniel, Cansey Daniel, *vs.* The Real Estate of John Daniel, deceased. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isham Daniel, one of the Heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Isham Daniel appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shew cause, if any, why the said estate should not be distributed among the legal Heirs. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D., 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

4-6.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Martha Faulk, *vs.* The Heirs of Philip Faulk, dec. } Petition.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that Richard Faulk, Calvin Faulk, Rebecca Faulk, Mautby Marlow, William Marlow, Jesse Marlow, John Marlow, Richard Marlow, Elizabeth Marlow, Ephraim Marlow, Priscilla Marlow, Mary Ann Marlow, and Martha Marlow, appear at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, and shew cause, if any, why the last Will and Testament of Philip Faulk, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the second Monday in August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

4-6w.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC.

1829.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers' Store, a few nights since, a Roll of *UPPER LEATHER*, containing six large sides. Any person giving information of the same, shall be suitably rewarded.

McKINNON & McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1828. 4tf.

Haymount Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will recommence on Monday next, the 5th inst.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 22d inst. Measures are in progress for obtaining an additional Instructress.

A gentleman of undoubted ability and integrity, has been engaged to give lessons in French.

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place, at $10 per month.

Literary Tuition. 1st Class,	$15	Per Session.	Instruction in Music $24
2d & 3d do	12 50		Drawing & Painting 10
4th do	10		Needle Work 3
			Contingent Expenses 50

Per Session.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

January 1, 1829. 4-3w.

Jailer's Notice.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Bladen county, N. C. a small black negro man, short neck and large mouth, aged about 22 years. Says that his name is SANDY, and that he belongs to N. B. Powell and John D. Walker, of Georgia, who purchased him from John Brown of Cumberland county, N. C.

ROBT. PLUMMER, *Jailer.*

Elizabethtown, Bladen, Dec. 30, 1828.—4tf

WILL DRAW

On the 31st of this Month,

THE UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

NO. 14.

Highest Prize, $50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500	
1	of 10,000	36	of	100	
1	of 5,000	36	of	90	
1	of 2,500	36	of	80	
1	of 2,000	36	of	60	
5	of 1,000	36	of	50	
5	of 600	360	of	40	

and 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5 00
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ All orders from any part of the United States will be promptly attended to, if addressed as above.

Dec. 18, 1828.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenier for 1829.

THE TIMES.

The times—the times—I say the times,
Are getting worse than ever;
The good old way our fathers trod
Shall grace their children never—
The homely hearth of honest mirth—
The traces of their plough—
The places of their worshipping,
Are all forgotten now.

Farewell, the farmer's honest looks,
And independent mien—
The tassel of his waving corn—
The blossom of the bean—
The turnip top and pumpkin vine—
The produce of his toil,
Have given place to flower pots,
And plants of foreign soil.

Farewell, the pleasant husking night—
Its merry after-scenes,
When Indian pudding smoked beside
The giant pot of beans;
When ladies joined the social band,
Nor once affected fear,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss
For every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not
The test of virtue then,
And few took pains to swoon away
At sight of ugly men—
For well they knew the purity,
Which woman's life should own,
Depends not on appearances,
But on the heart alone.

Farewell to all the buoyancy
And openness of youth—
The confidence of kindly hearts—
The consciousness of truth—
The natural tone of sympathy—
The language of the heart—
Now curbed by fashion's tyranny
Or turned aside by art.

Farewell the jovial quilting match—
The song and merry play—
The whirling of the pewter plate—
The many pawns to pay—
The mimic marriage brought about
By leaping o'er the broom—
The good old play of blind man's buff—
The laugh that shook the room.

Farewell the days of industry—
The time has glided by,
When prettiest hands were prettiest
At making pumpkin pie—
When waiting maids were needed not,
And morning brought along
The music of the spinning wheel,
And milkmaid's careless song.

Ah! artless lays of innocence—
Your dwellings are no more—
And we are turning from the path
Our fathers trod of yore—
The homely hearth of honest mirth—
The traces of the plough—
The places of their worshipping,
Are all forgotten now.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by
J. & S. BIRDSALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 93tf.

Notice.

Fayetteville, November 8, 1828.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *It was Resolved*, That a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company be, and the same is hereby declared payable at Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treas'r.*
600tFl.

Notice.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th of January next, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Col. Benjamin Williams, dec'd. in Moore county, a large stock of *Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep,* two Wagons, a Still, a large quantity of farming Utensils, of all sorts necessary for plantation use, about 600 barrels of Corn, and the fodder saved therefrom, some Rye and Wheat, also, the Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of *elegant Household Furniture*, and many other articles. And on the next day, about

70 Negroes,

Or so many of them as may be necessary, from the best estimate that can be made to pay the debts and demands against the Estate. The superior character of the Negroes is well known. The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is completed.

Ten months credit will be given for all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. For sums under two dollars, payment in ready money.

A. McBRYDE, *Executor*, &c.
November 17, 1828. 600ts.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent*. He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 92tf.

Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. M. Shackelford,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received her Fall and Winter supply of *Fashionable MILLINERY*, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:—Fancy silk and satin Bonnets, the latest and most approved Paris fashions, Leghorn and straw Hats, fancy Head Dresses, chinchilla Hats for children, rich garniture Ribbons, belt do., artificial Flowers, a great variety, ostrich, down and vulture Feathers, Frizzetts, Puff Curls and Ringlets, Thibet Handkerchiefs, fancy gauze and silk do., bobinet lace Veils, black lace ditto, green and white gauze do, bobinet Laces and Collars, thread Laces, blue, black, satin and Marcelain, black Italian Lustring, black Sinchews and satin Levantine, rich bonnet Satins, silk Plushes and Velvets, black and white gauzes, Do. do. Italian Crapes, Do. do. Areophene, black and white silk Hose, horse-skin Gloves, white silk do., sewing Silks, brown Barege, Swiss, book & mull Muslins, brown Cambrick, puff Reticules, fancy Baskets, Bandboxes by the nest, floss Thread and Cotton, shell and horn tuck and side Combs, fancy Soaps, Macasser and Antique Oils, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

P. S. Old Leghorn Hats bleached and altered to look equal, if not superior to new.

Loubat's Grape Vine Roots.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Roots from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard, (see advertisement,) are requested to hand in their orders by the 1st of Jan. otherwise they may not be obtained in time for setting out. A Catalogue may be seen at my office.

I take this method of informing those who have already subscribed, that their orders have been forwarded. E. J. HALE, Agent.
Dec. 18, 1828.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next*, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis*, to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.
Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.
HY. A. DONALDSON.
August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Wilson's Knives.

CAUTION! TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN WILSON, Sycamore-street, Sheffield, Manufacturer of shoe, butchers', curriers', weavers', bread, cook, pallet, glaziers' and farriers' Knives, butchers' steels, &c. &c.

In consequence of the acknowledged celebrity of "John Wilson's Knives and Steels," which have for near a century been allowed superior to all others, a number of persons are continually counterfeiting the same, by stamping the name "Wilson," or otherwise imitating his mark, by which means many unwary purchasers are deceived, John Wilson thinks it right to caution the public against such deceptions, by informing them that his distinguishing corporation mark is, "four peppercorns and a diamond," which it is felony for any other person to use, and which mark is stamped upon all knives and steels of his manufacture.

To prevent imposition, it is necessary to see that the Knives and Steels have the four peppercorns as well as the diamond, and are stamped J. Wilson.—Some of the imitations have the diamond and are stamped Wilson.

All Knives, Steels, &c. manufactured by John Wilson, are made from Wilson & Hawksworth's best warranted steel.
New York, Nov. 1828. 600-5.

New Cheap
Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine penknives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lambs wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c, &c.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25,

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING House on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

ALMANACS,
FOR
1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls, Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
November 20. 98tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE*, 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

☞ Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, Account, or otherwise, will present the same for settlement before the 1st January, 1829. ☞ *FURTHER*,

☞ I will pay no accounts raised against me after this date, without my written or verbal order.
JOHN MURCHISON, Sen.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1828.—tJ1 pd

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828 87tf.

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests the debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.
W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do
Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
August 14. 84tf

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.
THE PROPRIETORS.
June 1828. 76tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN
Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.